

Calyx subtended by an involucre.

Peduncles several-flowered; leaves mostly simple, triangular
C. triangulata (Leavenw.) Gray.

Peduncles 1-flowered; leaves lobed, divided or dissected.

Annual; stem simple, erect; leaves 5-lobed or divided; lateral
 walls of carpel very thin.....*C. scabriuscula* Robinson.

Perennial from a thickened, often tuberous tap-root; lateral
 walls of carpel firm.

Primary divisions of the leaves mostly entire; pubescence
 generally appressed.....*C. Papaver* (Cav.) Gray.

Primary divisions of the leaves toothed to dissected;
 pubescence in part spreading.

Leaves divided nearly to the base, the segments lance-
 olate to linear; plant procumbent....*C. involucrata* (T. & G.) Gray.

Leaves lobed, the segments broader; plant erect or
 ascending.....*C. involucrata* var. *Bushii* (Fernald) Martin.

Calyx not subtended by an involucre.

Perennial from a thickened tap-root; carpels rugose-reticulate
 on the back.

Calyx and carpels (at least on top) plainly strigose-pubescent
C. alcaeoides (Michx.) Gray.

Calyx and carpels glabrous or essentially so.....*C. digitata* Nutt.

Annual; carpels nearly smooth on the back.....*C. leiocarpa* Martin.
 (*C. pedata* Gray, p. p., not *Nuttallia pedata* Nutt. ex Hook.)

DIVISION OF PLANT EXPLORATION AND INTRODUCTION,
 Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington.

ANOTHER NEW HAMPSHIRE STATION FOR RHODODENDRON MAXI-
 MUM.—On July 16, 1928, accompanied by my wife and Mrs. T. L.
 Storer as guide, I visited a native colony of *Rhododendron maximum*
 L. at Adams Pond in the extreme southwest corner of Strafford, New
 Hampshire. It has long been known to some of the farmers of the
 vicinity, but apparently never before reported in this journal nor
 represented by a specimen in the Herbarium of the New England
 Botanical Club.

The colony consists of many seedlings and numerous older plants,
 reaching a maximum height of 3-4 meters. They may be found
 scattered along the southeast shore for a distance of about 200 meters.
 Judging from the town boundaries, as plotted on the U. S. Geological
 Survey map, some of the plants are in Strafford, but the main colony
 is in Pittsfield. Although easily accessible, there was little or no
 evidence of destruction by thoughtless gardeners. A few late blooms
 were still persisting at the time of our visit.—R. J. EATON, Cambridge,
 Mass.